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ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA

**ORACLE'S RESPONSE TO COURT'S  
ORDER RE DAMAGE STUDIES [ECF  
NO. 1349]**

Dept.: Courtroom 8, 19th Floor  
Judge: Honorable William H. Alsup

1 On October 26, 2015 (ECF No. 1349), the Court requested a report regarding the potential  
 2 need for the parties' damages experts to address varying periods of time for purposes of  
 3 calculating Oracle's potential recovery from Google. The parties have considered this request  
 4 from the Court and met and conferred on the issue on Thursday, November 5, 2015.

5 Neither Oracle nor Google believes that there is any theory justifying the calculation of  
 6 damages for different time periods. Indeed, neither party suggested a verdict form that was time-  
 7 based at the initial CMC.

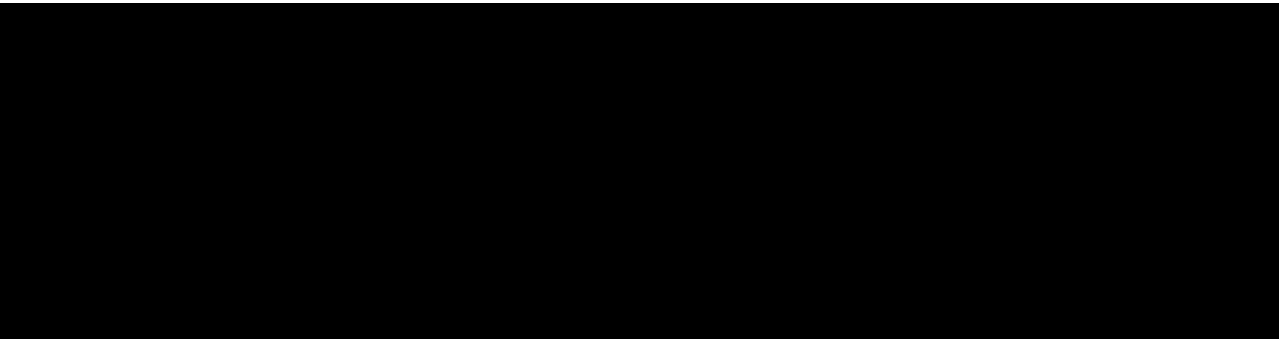
8 From Oracle's perspective, the infringing code is and always has been present in Android  
 9 and thus any calculation of damages or disgorgement should run from the introduction of Android  
 10 to the present. Specifically, the verdict from the first trial covers the infringement from the first  
 11 release until the version presented at trial, which was the "Froyo" release of Android. *See*  
 12 Opening Expert Report of Dr. John C. Mitchell Regarding Copyright (dated July 29, 2011) ¶32;  
 13 Opening Expert Report of Alan Purdy Regarding Copyright (dated July 29, 2011). Although  
 14 Oracle has not yet completed its code analysis of all subsequently released versions of Android  
 15 and provided the relevant expert reports, it currently believes that the evidence at the upcoming  
 16 trial will show as follows:

- 17 • In Android releases after Froyo (from Gingerbread through Lollipop), Google  
 18 continued to reproduce and distribute the 37 Java API packages;
- 19 • In Android releases from Gingerbread through KitKat, Google included *additional*  
 20 material in the 37 Java API packages from later versions of the Java SE platform;
- 21 • In Android Lollipop (released on or about November 12, 2014), Google again  
 22 included *additional* material in the 37 Java API packages that came from other  
 23 releases of the Java SE platform—Google thus increased its reproduction and  
 24 distribution of infringing code even *after* the Federal Circuit's decision;
- 25 • Android Lollipop appears to include material from "private" classes of the Java  
 26 platform, not just the 37 public Java API packages, suggesting that Google may  
 27 have copied and distributed what the parties have previously termed  
 28 "implementing" code.

1 Accordingly, Google has infringed throughout the period from its first release of the Android  
 2 SDK in November 2007 through the present. Oracle is unaware of any basis upon which  
 3 Google's fair use defense would result in segmentation of the infringement period, necessitating  
 4 the jury's consideration of differing time periods.

5 Nor do the potentially applicable remedies theories seem to require segmentation of the  
 6 time period of infringement. As set forth in the following table culled from financial information  
 7 produced in the earlier phase of the case and publicly available information, Oracle estimates that  
 8 Google's revenues attributable to Android from 2008 through 2015 in the categories discussed in  
 9 advance of the first trial are very substantial.

10 **Estimated Annual Android-Related Revenue**



16  
 17 Oracle is unaware of any basis in the unjust enrichment jurisprudence under 17 U.S.C.  
 18 504(b) to create a time-period based theory other than the time of infringement—generally unjust  
 19 enrichment encompasses past events and not predictions of future events. Similarly, while a  
 20 claim of actual damages covering this period addressing either lost profits or lost license value  
 21 (“hypothetical license”) might encompass future projections of value, there are standard financial  
 22 approaches for handling future events, and the Court's Order did not seem to contemplate a  
 23 concern regarding future damages. Indeed, the Court previously held (ECF No. 685) that it will  
 24 handle any *eBay* issues regarding permanent injunctive relief and future royalties after the jury's  
 25 verdict.

26 Since expert reports have not yet been served, the parties have agreed that, in the event  
 27 evidence or a future court ruling later reveals that there is a need for a time-based approach, the  
 28 parties will meet and confer, submit short supplemental expert reports, if appropriate, and provide

1 their expert witnesses for short depositions on those reports.

2 Dated: November 9, 2015

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